## SUNDAY OPENING FAVORED.

MINISTERS AND OTHER PERSONS HEARD IN ALBANY.

THE REV. DR. W. S. RAINSPORD, THE REV. DR. J. H. RYLANCE AND CARL SCHURZ AD-

VOCATE LOCAL OPTION ON THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]

Feb. 27.-The various measures now pending before the Legislature relating to the Sunday spening of saloons had a hearing before the Senate committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the bill which received the greatest consideration was hat information of Sunday opening of saloons between the news of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock in he evening to the electors of all cities of the first-The Senate chamber presented an interesting pectacle when, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the neeting was called to order. Within a semi-circle formed by the members of the joint committee and entative exponents of more liberal Su aws stood a mammoth petition on a reel decorated the National colors. It contained the request of New-York that the people at the polis should have an opportunity of deciding whether the saloons shall be open on Sunday. In presenting this petition to the committee, John B. Pannes, president of the German-American Citi-Union, asked in the name of its signers that the Legislature grant local option on the Sunday opening question. Thomas A. Fulton, acting in the acity of secretary of the committee of citizens binted by the Chamber of Commerce, and as secretary of the Excise Reform Association, intro-

The first speaker presented was the Rev. Dr. W. S Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New-York. He said that he advocated the submission of the Sunday-opening question to the people primarily, because he considered that such a step would result listinct moral advance for the people

venture to state," said he, "that the present what he is talking about. Gentlemen, as well as I that you cannot legislate above the public conscience. Such legislation soon be perative. Unjust laws are freely broken, at the local knowledge that law-breaking is going ut even local condemnation results in diminished respect for law and a lower standard of morality. It is upon the poorer people that the present Sunday restriction falls most heavily-for the wealthy have their Sunday beverages independent of the excise laws.

"It is charged by some that by opening the saloons on Sunday the law of God is violated. The Lord's pay is the day of the Son of Man. The needs of w as our life becomes more strenuous. On from the arduous duties of the week, and I hold that on this day we should not close the only meeting places of the poorer classes during thos usually given to recreation. If I could by finger close the saloons of New City on Sunday I would not hold up the We cannot force the people into the churches by ing them out of the saloons, and we should no presume upon driving them from this single pleasretreat until we have provided them with places of resort."

presume upon driving them from this single pleasurable retreat until we have provided them with other places of resort."

Carl Schurz, representing the Chamber of Commerce Committee, was heard next.

"I look upon this question." said Mr. Schurz, "as an entirely practical one and shall so discuss it. The people to be considered are not the few who keep these saloons, but rather the many who visit them. How is it that of all the cities of the State only in New-York City is there a serious movement to close the saloons on Sunday? In other cities they are content to close the front door and give the back door full swing.

"If you think that the strenuous efforts of the present Police Commission in New-York is meeting with success, you are fooling yourselves. It is only necessary to look a little more carefully for your place and you can get any and all kinds of intoxicants on the Sabbath day. It is true that a few saloons have been closed, but those places cannot be kept closed. I asked a man prominent in police matters in New-York how long the present strain put upon the police force of New-York City could last. He answered that about a year would be the limit, as the force would break under the enormous strain. We must not be deceived by temporary success, for such successes have been known in the past only to fall in the long run. I am not one of these who have ridiculed the efforts of the Police Commissioners, but have been among those who have stood up for the Commission in their present efforts. I, nevertheless, helleve that these efforts, while having a temporary success, cannot long endure.

Mr. Schurz gaid also that he believed the committee would concur with him in the opinion that the feeling was so generally adverse to the present Sunday restrictions that no one felt the least pangs of conscience in breaking the Sunday and any of religious observance." he declared, "is a thing of the post, and the sunday are sunday which has already disappeared".

John Jeroloman, president of the Board of Aldermen, pres

pealed to the committee to consider the poorer people when acting on the bills before them.

Daniel Harris, representing the New-York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in behalf of the association he represented for more liberal laws. The workingmen were also represented at the hearing by theorge Tombleson, of the Gilders' Union, who asked that measures be taken by which the workmen could get their beer on Sunday as law-abiding citizens rather than as at present in the role of sneaks.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, spoke of the petition, and said that it represented the unutrered sentiment of the majority of the people, not only of New-York, but of this entire country. He compared the laws of London and those of New-York. He said that the unjust repression which was said to be indorsed by the churches was a potent force in making infidels. The common people desired none of this religion, which deprived them of the only pleasure they could find on the Sabbath. He appealed for more liberal Sunday laws in the interest of public morals, saying in conclusion. "Do not let the children of our great cities grow up believing that Sunday is a day of oppression, else when more mature they will look upon religion contemptuously."

J. P. Smith, Editor of "The Wine and Spirit

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J. P. Smith. Editor of "The Wine and Spirit J. P. Smith. Editor of local option on the Sunday-opening question, after which Thomas A. Fuiton spoke in favor of the Referendum bill. He said that the committee of the Excise Reform Association favored the bill, with the exception of Dr. Parkhurst and Robert F. Cutting, who wished to allow only the sale of unfermented drinks on Sunday. The remainder of the committee believed that the course suggested by Dr. Parkhurst would lead to evasions of the law.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF SAVINGS BANKS Albany, Feb. 27.-Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, to-day transmitted his first report to the Legislature re-garding the operations for 1895 of the savings banks, trust companies, safe-deposit companies and other corporations coming under his supervision. Nearly all of the figures in the report have already been an of the neures in the report have already been published. His principal recommendation is that a law be passed forbidding savings banks and banks of discount and deposit to do business in the same quarters, on the ground that trouble in one is al-most certain to involve the other.

## THE SUIT AGAINST AMELIA F. BAKER.

Albany, Feb. 27.-The telegraphic report of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case National Shoe and Leather Bank against Emelia F. Baker, appellant, stated that the Baker estate included several parcels of valuable real estate in New-York, and that the bank began an action for the appointment of a receiver of the prop together with rents and profits of the same erty, together with rents and profits of the same for its own benefit and in behalf of its creditors if any. It is now learned that the action of the National Shoe and Leather Bank was one asking that certain conveyances of real estate be set baside. No proceedings had been had looking to the appointment of a receiver, although incidentally it was mentioned in the complaint. The motion argued in the Court of Appeals was simply a motion for the trial of the case before a referee.

### THEFTS OF THE STATE'S TIMBER.

Albany, Feb. 27.—Assemblyman Wagstaff to-day submitted to the House the report of the Wilds special committee, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate timber stealing on State lands in the Adirondacks. The report says that twenty-five or thirty lots have been lumbered over, and recommends that the State foresters have no other duty but that of protecting the State lands. A bill accompanyles the report, making it a misdemeanor to steal State timber, in addition to the money penalty already provided for.

AGAINST COSTLY COAST DEFENCES. A mass-meeting will be held by the Central Labor Union in Cooper Union to-night at 8 o'clock, to

protest against increasing the standing Army by spending \$100,000,000 on coast defences. The speakers will be Henry Weissman, secretary of the Bakers' International Union; Burgess McLuckie, of Home-stead; C. W. Hoadley, secretary of the Building Trade Section, Central Labor Union; James Fitz-gerald, delegate of the Marble Workers' Union; Daniel Harris, Cigarmakers' International Union; Jerome O'Nell, president of the Paper Hangers' Union; Henry George, William Lloyd Garrison, and Berhaps Ernest Howard Crosby.

# Cashmere Bouquet

TOILET SOAP and PERFUME.

ONE HEARING IS GRANTED.

ACTION ON THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL POSTPONED.

ONLY FOR A DAY, HOWEVER-SENATOR STRANA-SAYS HIS MIND IS MADE UP IN PAYOR

OF THE BILL-SENATE PROCEEDINGS

yer from the little town of Fulton, Oswego County, head of the Senate Committee on Cities announced made up on the question of the Greater New-York bill, and he would vote for it. Mr. Stranahan thus formally gives notice that he will pay no heed to the resolution passed by the Kings County Republican Committee, representing 78,000 Republican voters, against the bill, and demanding a

referendum for Brooklyn on the Greater New-York

cession to the opponents of the bill. A few days ago he told some of the Republican Senators that he would permit them to be heard on the measure Committee on Cities, as a whole, has never given a hearing on the bill, Mr. Stranahan's "concersion indicates his conception of what committees ough into their possession. He made a motion to-day that the debate on the Greater New-York bill should be postponed from next Tuesday to next pose of giving a hearing to several Senators who wished to be heard on the bill on Tuesday.

Senator Lexow consented to this postponement of action on the bill for one day, but said he hoped the request for a hearing was made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay. Senators Wray, Pavey and Brush all informed Mr. Lexow that they certainly would be present at the hearing with an abundance of arguments to present against the bill. "I also requested that this bill should be recommitted for a hearing," said Senator Tibbits, a member of the mmittee on Cities, "because I wished for certain information regarding the proposition to unite New

Senator Cantor, Democratic leader, confirmed further the impression that the leaders of Tammany Hall see in the Greater New-York a larger field for public plunder by saying: "I am in favor of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn, and I believe the Democrats generally are in favor of it ganization is already being pressed upon the Demo-crats of Brooklyn in anticipation of the union of that city with New-York, and the Fourteenth-st. Wigwam doubtless will soon be in process of enargement to make room for the Brooklyn Democrats. Mr. Cantor expressed his personal opposition erats. Mr. Cantor expressed his personal opposition to the creation of State Commissions to rule over New-York and Brooklyn, and declared that there ought not to be any "fragmentary legislation," but the charter of Greater New-York as a whole should be presented to the Legislature. These latter sentiments of Mr. Cantor do him honor, but inasmuch as the majority of the Tammany Hall Senators will yote for the Greater New-York bill, and possibly Mr. Cantor himself will do so, it follows that his words are not intended to be taken sericusly. They are merely attempts to conceal the barrain between Richard Croker and Thomas C. Platt, by which Republican Brooklyn is to be surrendered to

which Republican Brooklyh is to be surreindered Tammany.

Senator Pavey urged that another hearing should be granted on the Greater New-York bill, because, although the bill had been for two months in the possession of the Committee on Cities, it had not given a hearing on the measure.

Senator McCarren called attention to the petition, signed by 72,000 voters of Brooklyn, opposing consolidation.

signed by 72,000 voters of Brooklyh, opposing consolidation.
"A good many of the names were spurious," said
Senator Lexow, sneeringly.
"It is a glander to say that those names were
spurious," replied Senator Brush, indignantly,
"Well, you paid for their collection," continued
Mr. Lexow.
"Some persons were paid for circulating the petitions," said Senator Brush.
"Oh, then," chimed in Senator Stranahan, "there
was no one patriotic enough in Brooklyn to circulate these petitions without pay?"
"There were a good many such persons," angwered Senator Brush, "and there were others who
were paid for the work. It was a legitimate method
of learning the sentiments of the people of Brooklyn."

Visibly excited, Senator Lexow replied: "I did say there was ten years' work before the Greater New-York Commission, but I never said State Commissions would be created to rule Greater New-York in the interim."

"I am glad," said Mr. Cantor, "to have you acknowledge that this work of consolidating New-York and Brooklyn will take ten years, but we ought not to have piecemeal legislation during that period. You ought to have a complete charter drawn up first. There ought to be a sort of city charter convention, held by representatives of the cities and towns within the Greater New-York re-ritory, and these representatives ought to draw up a charter for the grand city of New-York."

"It has taken a century to form New-York's charter," answered Mr. Lexow, "and surely it ought to take at least ten years to create a charter for Greater New-York."

"I think you acknowledge my point," said Mr. Cantor, "that it is going to take years to form the charter for Greater New-York, and that you prepose to create the charter in piecemeal fashion.

The Senate then passed the motion postponing the consideration of the Greater New-York bill from Tuesday to Wednesday.

Senator Elisworth called up Mr. Kempner's concurrent resolution favoring international arbitration, and moved to strike out the section requiring the Qovernor to transmit copies of the resolution to the Governor to State and local government. Senator Grady's motion to lay the concurrent resolution as does not within the province of the Legislature, which should be devoting its time to questions of State and local government. Senator Grady's motion to lay the concurrent resolution and the resolution as amended were adopted, 27 to 7. Senators Grady, Higgins, Koehler, Malby and Martin, Munzinger and Wilcox voting no.

These bills were passed:

Senator Burns's, authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds to build a municipal or police building.

Senator Burns's, amending the charter of Mount Vernon in relation to city officers and commissions of Street Impro

SENATOR WRAY AMENDS HIS BULL. TIME OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION EXTENDED -SALARIES TO BE \$5,000 A YEAR-SUB-MISSION OF THE CHARTER TO THE

PEOPLE TO BE MADE IN 1897. Albany, Feb. 27.-The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report to-morrow for printing Sen-ator Wray's bill providing for the preparation of a proposed charter for Greater New-York and the ssion of such charter to a vote of the people. Senator Wray seems to be of the opinion that his bill will pass, and has amended it to perfect its provisions. Many Senators differ with him, though, and seem to think that there is no doubt of the

passage of the Lexow bill.

The bill originally presented provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor, three by the Mayor of New-York and three by the Mayor of Brooklyn, who were to hold hearings and report to the Legislature before September 1, 1896, a plan of consolidation. At the next election the question of accepting or rejecting the proposed charter for Greater New-York was to be voted upon. The amendments proposed to-day by Senator Wray extend the time of the Commission to report until September 15, 1897. Power is given the Commission to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths and to make any necessary examination through its members or agents into the government of the cities of the State of New-York or elsewhere, and may from time to time make such report to the Legislature as said Commission may deem desirable or may be

as said Commission may deem desirable or may be required by the Legislature.

The amendments also provide that any person holding a public office shall be eligible to serve as such commissioner, any provision to the contrary in existing laws notwithstanding. Each of the Commissioners is to receive compensation at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, to be paid in equal guarterly instalments. No Commissioner who shall hold a public office and whose salary for which shall be equal to or in excess of \$5,000 per annum shall receive compensation as Commissioner under the act, and no public officer whose salary as such is less than \$5,000 per annum shall receive, as Commissioner, any higher compensation than will be resident of the property of the prope

per annum. The Commissioners, besides the charter, are to

propose under the amended bill such commendations for the enactment of general aws, special laws, amendments to existing laws, orgether with such amendments to the Constitution of the State as shall in the judgment of the Commission be deemed necessary. The submission of the proposed charter to the people under the new bill is to posed charter to the people under the new bill side be at the general election held next after the filing of the report of the Commission.

The new bill will provide for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. Each of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Long island City shall raise such proportions of the sum needed by the Commission to be necessary for the purposes of the act, as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed.

The new bill also provides that the expenses of the Commission other than salaries shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000. The eld bill fixed it at \$50,000.

KEMPNER RENEWS HIS MOTION. ND AGAIN THE ASSEMBLY DECLINES TO HELP

THE SALOONKEEPERS. Albany, Feb. 27.-Before the Assembly convened this morning Mr. Kempner was trying to convince the members that they ought to vote with him to discharge the Excise Committee from the considera-tion of the Adler bill for the relief of saloonkeepers whose property within 200 feet of a school or ch was injured by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Kempner would, he said, renew his motion of yesterday to discharge the committee t House met Mr. Kempner renewed his motion and made a speech on it. On motion of Mr. O'Grady the previous question was ordered, and the motion

Senator Guy's—Providing for reports from the Commissioners appointed to lay out a grand Boulevard in New-York City.

Senator Parsons's—Ordering the establishment by cities and towns of polling places for the use of the Myers ballot machine, when the machine has been adopted by such city or town.

The Finn State flag bill.

On motion of Mr. O'Grady the House took a re-

until this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

The Assembly met again at 8:30 o'clock. It was the first evening session of the year, having been of the day. Nothing was in order except the seond and third reading of bills. Many bills were passed, none being of much importance.

These bills were introduced to-day:

These bills were introduced to-day:

By Mr. Scherer—Allowing foreign fire and marine insurance companies to transact both fire and marine insurance in the State.

By Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the Commissioner of Parks and the Mayor of Brooklyn to issue \$60,000 bonds for the erection of buildings for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

By Mr. Murphy—Appropriating \$1,500 for the erection of a monument to the memory of soldiers of the 11th Regiment of New-York Volunteer Infantry who engaged in the Battle of Winchester.

By Mr. Nixon—Empowering the State Railroad Commission to authorize the construction of portions of a proposed street railroad where the Board will not grant the application for the construction of the entire road.

By Mr. Brennan—Reducing the rate of fare on the railroad running from Wall Street Ferry to Court-st., in Montague-st., Brooklyn, to three cents

#### CLOSE OF THE REICHARD ART SALE.

eighty paintings were disposed of for \$36,875, making a total of \$84,550 for the entire collection. There was larger attendance and stronger competition that obtained, and a total of \$5,200 more realized for the same number of pictures.

Edward MacMillin, J. H. Post, C. T. Barney, W. F. Suydam, Frederick Bonner, G. J. Wetzlar, H. I. Pettus, C. J. Hanoy, E. Fleitman, A. B. Blumen stell, R. Young, F. V. Whitney, E. C. Gregory, R. Schaus, Henry D. Coulter, A. Delamar, C. J. Hanly,

Schaus, Henry D. Coulter, A. Delamar, C. J. Hanly, Hugh Allen, T. R. Froctor, Inles Ochime, C. W. Kraushaar, J. D. Flower, M. Walter, L. C. Delmonico, S. P. Avery, C. T. Matthews, J. Eymer, W. E. Thorne and C. Magulre.

The highest price obtained was \$1,500 for "Going to the Well," 46X29 inches, by William A. Houguere, which was bought by S. P. Avery The lowest price was \$20, which was paid for "Hy the River," 73164, inches, by R. Kachanowski.

Some of the other sales were as follows, "The Lovers" Walk," 314x254; Inches, by Henri Lerolle, bought by J. D. Flower for H.525, "Path Through the Wheathleid, "25xx354; Inches, by Jan Monchablon, bought by E. MacMillin for \$1,000, "Sheep in a Snow Storm," 26X74; Inches, by A. Schenck, bought by C. T. Matthews for H.500, "Violage at were paid for the work. It was a reconstruction of learning the sentiments of the people of Brooklyn."

Senator Cantor here said that he had seen a statement in the newspapers that Senator Lexow had said that ten years would pass before the Greater New-York Commission could complete its work. "In the meanwhile," declared Mr. Cantor, "New-York and Brooklyn will be ruled by State Commissions."

Visibly excited, Senator Lexow replied: "I did say there was ten years work before the Greater New-York Commission, but I never said State Commissions would be created to rule Greater New-York in the interim."

"I am glad," said Mr. Cantor, "to have you "I am glad," said Mr. Cantor, "to have you acknowledge that this work of consolidating New-York and Brooklyn will take ten years, but we ought not to have piecemeal legislation during that period. You ought to have a complete charter drawn up first. There ought to be a sort of city charter convention, held by representatives of the cities and towns within the Greater New-York terities and towns within the Greater New-York terities and towns within the Greater New-York terities and towns within the Greater New-York."

## FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL, NO. 59,

The closing exercises of the Female Evening School No. 59, took place at No. 226 East Fiftyseventh-st. last night. Five hundred pupils, divide into sixteen classes, took part. The trustees are Richard Kelly (chairman), R. M. Hornthal, J. Pitz patrick, James G. Wallace and Jospen Feltretch The principal, Mrs. E. S. Pell, presided, and Miss May Carolam conducted the exercises. The programme included brief addresses by School Commissioner Van Arsdale B. W. Purcell, principal

of Grammar School No. 96, and Miss McGuire, prin-cipal of Grammar School No. 50. There was an opening chorus by the school. Miss Hubbel sang 'The Angels' Screnade," the Meidhardt sisters quarsolo, Miss Schmidt sang, and there were recitations

bolo, Miss Scannid saing, and there were recitations by Miss Bockarack and Miss Dinsbure.

The distribution of gold and silver medals followed, the recipients being Bertie Jacobs, Johnnan Kahn, Miss Nedwed, Sophie Gegenheim, Emily Treost, Malvina Backarack, Emily and Eleanor Hayn.

The exercises were closed with the singing of "Day in its Schender" by the select

The exercises were closed with the singing of "Day in its Spiendor" by the school.

The school contains two classes each in phonography, bookkeeping and composition three classes in which English is taught to Germans, two classes in which Bohemians are instructed in English, and two classes in cutting, fitting and general dressmaking.

### THE DRAYTON DIVORCE CASE AGAIN.

MR, LINDABURY SAYS HIS CLIENT WILL INSIST ON A VINDICATION IN COURT.

Richard V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, counsel for Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, is authority for the amouncement that, instead of the case having been dropped or privately setled so as not to come into the courts, it is further than ever from a settlement, and that there can be no settlement except a ju-dicial one. He said yesterday that the character of his client had been attacked in court by her husband, and, therefore, she could not afford to settle the case without disproving the allegations made against her. Mr. Lindabury will set up a completdental of the charges, and will explain the fact that Mrs. Drayton and H. A. Borrowe were riding together in her carriage at Bernardsville, N. J. There will be no denial of this occurrence, but it There will be no denial of this occurrence, but it will be shown. Mr. Lindabury said, that Mrs. Drayton was driving and overtook Borrowe walking to the station, and common civility demanded that she offer him a seat in her carriage, as he was a friend of her husband. As to the meetings in New-York and London, a complete denial will be set up. The claim that Mr. Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton were in each other's company in London will be met by evidence showing that Mrs. Drayton was with her mother, Mrs. Astor, at a hotel. Mr. Borrowe was passing through on his way to New-York, and made an afternoon call on them. Mrs. Drayton was never alone with him. The children and their maid were in the room the entire time Mr. Borrowe was in the hote., Mr. Lindabury will attempt to show that Mr. Drayton was not a model husband. He will attempt to prove that he was jealous and subjected his wife to esplonage, which made her fearful of receiving his friends, as he miscenstrued the most commonplace talk.

The case will come up for trial some time in March.

# DEATH OF A DOG WITH A HISTORY.

Carlisle, Penn., Feb. 27 (Special).-Rescue, the dog that led the pack of twenty-five which hauled the sledge of the relief expedition which discovered Greely in the Arctic, died here to-day at the home of his owner, Lieutemant John Colwell, United States Navy. When not on duty Lieutenant Colwell lives with his mother in Carlisic. He was one of the Greely relief party. 123 Chambers St.

Winton Bicycles are guaranteed.

"The Winton is a Winner." Ballard Rubber Co.

#### MAIL SERVICE ABUSES.

SENATOR WOLCOTT TAKES A HAND IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ABSURD PRACTICES.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AS WELL AS CON-GRESSMEN FRANK TONS OF MATTER WHICH SHOULD BE FOR

Washington, Feb. 27.-Abuses of the franking of the country, and led to the summary ab ment of franking, were mainly confined to misuse of the mails by Congressmen and their assistants clothing, boots, shoes, etc., from their homes to ally for the free transmission of printed matter which was not legitimately entitled to pass free inder franke of members. But the abuses of the present day are far more extensive and of a charthan ever before known. And the worst of these fact that there recently passed through the mail of the House of Representatives a bundle of freshly laundered shirts, which garments are supposed to n the property of a Congressman who had seen fit to cheat the laundries at the National Capi tal by patronizing one of the great establishments the shirts could be transported free of cost in Uncle Sam's mails as "strictly high-class

Particular attention to the most extensive of the abuses has just been called by the Senate Commit-tee on Postoffices and Postroads in a bill brought tices "grossly in violation of the intendment of the authorities has been the custom of departments of desks, carpets, trunks, boxes, camp outfits, comficials of the latter Department protested against the "burdening of the mails with articles of this nature, which can in no sense be properly regard-

The expenses of the Government are immensely the pay for the contract term, usually four years. Heavy packages sent over a line of road during the

ments. It is not an extraorry bepartment to this office weighing as much as 1,230 or 1,400 pounds, and some have had to be returned for the reason that they could not be gotten through the doors of a railway postal car. The Treasury dispatches all its internal revenue stamps through this office. Their weight is estimated at about 5,000 tons per annum. The carpets shipped from the Treasury are not in the ordinary rolls as they come from the factories, but are cut and made here for the rooms of the public buildings throughout the country. Congressmen send many chests weighing, say 150 pounds, paying on each the registry fee of eight cents. All the forecoing matter is dispatched by registered mail, for the reason that the receipts from addressees can only be obtained by that system. For transmission in the ordinary mail this office continues to receive from some of the Executive Departments sacks containing flags for custom houses and observers at signal stations, occasionally helding and tent equipments for surveying parties, and boxes containing locks for internal revenue collectors."

### A NEW REAL ESTATE BOARD.

RESULT OF A MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT BROKERS.

A meeting of the Committee of Independent Real Estate Brokers was held at the Hotel Waldorf on

We hes lay evening to receive the report of their sub-committee who met in conference a committhe Real Estate Board in the Real Estate Exchange on February 15, by invitation. The committee reported adversely to the Real Estate Board and in its report said:

Your committee, after consideration of the plat Your committee, after consideration of the plan outlined by the said Board, desires to express its firm conviction that the said plan is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the great body of reputable real estate agents and brookers in New-York City. What is demanded, and what must be carried into execution is a broad and comprehensive plan to give the members of our profession vastly increased business from various sources, as well as higher status in the estimation of the community, the protection of the public from dishonorable brookers, the protection of the honorable broker against the dishonorable principal and the dishonorable broker and a rigid set of rules based on those of the New-York Stock Exchange.

After discussion it was resolved to establish the "New-York Deal Estate Board." A comprehensive

"New-York Real Estate Board." A comprehensive plan was adopted, and a Committee on Organization pass was adopted, and a Committee on Organization appointed, composed of D. F. Porter, Charles A. Seymour, W. J. Roome, John H. Rye, Walter Stabler Louis E. Berg, E. A. Pearson and Charles K. Bill Mr. Porter was unanimously elected chairman of the committee. He is an ex-director of the Real Estate Exchange and president of the Hamilton Bank.

### CRANK CALLERS ON THE MAYOR.

DELUDED PERSONS WHO HAVE REMARKABLE STORIES TO TELL.

Mayor Strong yesterday had an unusual number of crank callers. For several days a spare little woman, leading a bright-eyed child of about four years, has haunted the office eager to tell her story to the Mayor. She said her name was Vanderstyne, and that

she came from Elizabeth, N. J. Her husband, she said, had been writing scurrilous stories to the newspapers about her. She showed to Policeman Kennel a long clipping from an evening paper about

queer epitaphs.

About two months ago, she declared, her husband had chopped her head off and placed it in a box and had cast the box into a lake in New-Jersey. She wanted to have her husband arrested. Next came an elderly man named Clark, who submitted a plan to the policeman for building the City Hall on stilts. Clark said the numerous tail office buildings about the City Hall had dwarfed the latter, and he wanted the Hall raised. He was told the plan would be submitted to the Mayor.

#### ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, Feb. 27 (Special).—The following Army

and Navy orders have been issued: Major Jasper N. Morrison, judge-advocate, will report to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army for duty in his of-Advocate-General of the Army for duty in his office. The following transfers in the 25th Infantry
are made: First Lieutenant James O. Green from
Company B to Company K; First Lieutenant George
P. Ahern from Company K to Company B. The following transfers in the 4th Cavairy are made: Second Lieutenant James H. Reeves from Troop G to
Troop M; Second Lieutenant James S. Parker from
Troop M to Troop G.
Lieutenant H. A. Field is detached from the Phila-

delphia and receives three months' leave. Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth detached from the Naval Laboratory and ordered to the Raleigh. Assistant Surgeon E. M. Shipp detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Vermont.

#### TO FIGHT THE MACHINE.

REPUBLICANS OF THE XXVTH DISTRICT PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARIES-CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATES TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

A well-attended meeting of the Anti-Machine Republican Organization of the XXVth Assembly District was held last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, 6) Madison-ave., to arrange for making ascon test against the machine in every election district in the Assembly District. It was mainly a conference between well-known Republicans, who are members of the organization, to arrange plans for onducting a stiff fight for delegates to the State National Convention, to be begun at the primaries f March 16. Lovell H. Jerome presided, and James

B. Townsend was secretary.

Colonel Jerome opened the meeting with a stirring speech, telling why so many Republicans had assembled. He urged that a practical course be adopted, and predicted a victory for honest politics in the district of the approaching primaries.

Major J. R. McKelvey followed with a calm and

Major J. R. McKelvey followed with a make common cause against the scandalous methods of the machine. He showed how evidence presented to the machine Committee on Organization, proving that a number of election district associations in the XXVth Assembly District, whose vote was less than the number enrolled, should be wiped out and reorganized under the constitution, had been distriganted. This was because these district organizations were necessary to the Lauterbach-Thornton faction. Major McKelvey said that it was the duty of every Republican to turn out at the primaries and defeat the corrupt element. He advised that at least two good men be stationed at each polling place in the district, who should challenge illegal and fraudulent voters. "If the illegal voter is permitted to cast his vote in spite of the challenge, said the Major, "all that is necessary to be done is to swear out warrants for the fellow who votes illegally and the inspector who receives the vote, and then indictment and conviction will follow. (Chers.)

(Chers.) dispassionate appeal to his hearers to make com-

Oherardi Davis explained the course to be pur-sued to obtain evidence of fraudulent voting at the

Gherardi Davis explained the course to be sued to obtain evidence of fraudulent voting at the polls.

W. H. Crowe said that Amass Thornton was unworthy of the confidence of honest Republicans and should be driven out of the XXVth District, as he had been driven out of the XXVth District, as he had been driven out of the XXVth District, as he had been driven out of the XXVth District, as he had seen the club man, sent a letter to Secretary Townsend saying that, aithough a strong Democrat in National politics, he had discovered he had been enrolled in the XXVth District without his knowledge or consent Mr. Tucker said he had found that his father, although a Democrat, had also been enrolled, without his consent. The object of the Republican machine in thus enrolling Democrats must be. Mr. Tucker added, to pad the rolls, and thus unlawfully increase the representation of the district in conventions, etc. Although not a Republican, Mr. Tucker said that he was naturally much interested in suppressing fraud, and therefore gave the information.

Among the candidates in the regular organization for delegates to the St. Louis Convention from the XIIIth Congress District are General Howard Carroll, T. W. Barnes, Colonel George Bilss, W. Nicholas Hong and James H. Breslin. Messrs. Carroll, Bilss, Hong and Barnes all belong to the Twenty-first Election District of the XXVIIth Assembly District.

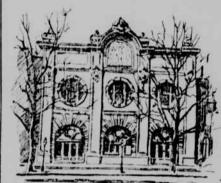
It was reported vesterday that Messrs.

strict, it was reported yesterday that Messrs. Hoag and trans had formed a coalition and expected to rry off the laurels. Amass Thornton said yested that neither Hoag nor Harnes should go to Louis as delegates. General Carroll and James Breslin, it was said last evening, were slated represent the district in the National Convention.

#### A REMODELLED HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

THE OLD CENTRAL TO BE KNOWN AS THE CEN

The Central Metropolitan Temple is the new name for the old Central Methodist Episcopal Church, lo-cated for the last fifty years at Seventh-ave, and Fourteenth-st. Old Central Church has undergon a thorough remodelling during the last few months,



THE CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE. and the new and beautiful church home will be re-

The new front of light pearl brick and terra cotta is a fine specimen of Italian Henaussanse. A large gallery has been thrown about three sides of the church, with approaches at the pulpit end. A modern system of chair seating has been pinced in the galleries. Large windows have been put in the front. The main audience room is now one of the largest in the city, with a seating capacity of over twelve hundred. Electric lights, with every modern convenience, have been introduced.

The Rev S Parkes Cadman is the pastor, the Rev J Lewis Hartsock, associate pastor, and P. W. Radcliffe, business manager. The trustees are John M. Cornell, president, and Samuel Skidmore, E. C. Williams, W. H. H. Totten, John Glass, T. W. Lord, L. J. Seaman and T. W. Ormeston.

UNCONSCIOUS IN A CABLE-CAR.

THE DAUGHTER OF PHILIP HONE TAKEN TO ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL IN A DANGER-

meansclous from a Columbus-ave, cable-car, at Co-umbus-ave, and Seventy-second-st, to Roosevelt Hospital about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon doctors diagnosed her case as hysteria complicated with heart trouble, and they were afraid she would

not recover.

The girl's identity was for several hours in doubt, and the police sent out a general alarm, giving a description of her. She regained consciousness for a moment, and said that her name was Catherine Hone. About midnight, however, W. T. Nevis, of No. 113 West Forty-fourth-st., who said he was a

No. 113 West Forty-forth-st, who said he was a relative of the girl, identified her at the hospital. Mr. Nevis said the girl lived with her mother at No. 162 West Sixty-fourth-st, and had been visiting a sister, who lives in West Thirty-sixth-st.

Miss Hone is the daughter of Philip Hone, who while walking with his wife and daughter on Broadway some months ago, mysteriously disappeared from his wife's she, and was found two weeks later in the Morgue, his body having been taken out of the river. At the time of her father's disappearance Miss Hone was seized with a fit, and has had frequent recurrences of the trouble.

### DEFEAT OF THE BALTIMORE RING.

THE REFORM LEAGUE WILL TRY TO HAVE IN-DICTED 165 DEMOCRATS FOR THEIR OUT-RAGEOUS METHODS AT THE POLLS. Baltimore, Feb. 27 (Special).-The Reform League

of this city which, since the last election, has been investigating the outrageous methods adopted by the polls to-day, began the prosecution of many of the offenders. State's Attorney Duffy fied with the clerk of the Criminal Court for presentation to the Grand Jury a list of thirty-five election cases. He is prepared to furnish "criminating informa-

He is prepared to furnish "criminating information" in each case, and to supply the necessary witnesses upon which to base indictments. When the State's Attorney has completed his list he will have 122 cages ready for the Grand Jury. These involve 185 defendants, and will necessitate the summoning of over five hundred witnesses, whose names have already been secured.

The most prominent defendants in the list to be given to the Jury are those of Edward, Richard and Charles Pusey, sons of James F. Busey, the District Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department and a prominent Democratic politician. The Busey boys, together with Michael Murphy and Thomas Burns, are charged with interfering with the judges of election at the Seventh Precinct of the Seventeeath Ward, and there are also two assault cases against them. Many Democratic politicians of local celebrity who worked the wards under the old Gorman-Rasn régime are also involved.

## DR. PERRY MUST HELP HIS WIFE.

MAGISTRATE KUDLICH REQUIRES A BOND OF \$500, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN FURNISHED-THE DEFENDANT LOCKED UP.

Magistrate Kudlich, in Yorkville Police Court, yeserday decided that Dr. Francis Perry, of No. 302 West Twenty-sixth-st., should pay \$10 a week to his wife, who came here from Chicago Wednesday to accuse him of abandonment. Perry said in court that he did not make \$10 a week, and that his own expenses exceeded his income. Magistrate Kudlich,



To the Citizens

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

The pending Greater New York bill destroys Brooklyn's autonomy, contrary to the wishes of her people, and in the face of her numerous and strong protests.

Brooklyn appeals to the justice of the peo-

ple of the State against that infamous me These words of Senator Brush to the Cities

Committee show how this outrageous is recklessly pushed: "I TAKE EXCEPTION TO THE STATEMENT THAT OPPOSITION TO CONSOLIDATION IS CON-

FINED TO COMPARATIVELY FEW. THERE IS ABUNDANT EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRART WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE SEN-ATE AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN PLACED BE ATE AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN PLACED SPORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

"THERE HAS BEEN BUT ONE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE SINCE ITS APPOINTMENT PREVIOUS TO THE READING OF THE REPORT, SO FAR AS I KNOW, AND THEN ONLY TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF A

CLERK AND NAME A PLACE OF MEETING. WE

HAVE HAD NO SESSION WHEREIN THE EVI-DENCE THAT HAS BEEN ADDUCED HAS BEEN DENCE THAT HAS BEEN ADDICED HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIND OUT.
"I HAVE HAD NOTHING BUT THE MOST COURTEOUS TREATMENT FROM MY ASSOCIATES, BUT I SIMPLY STATE THE FACTS. THE PRO-CEEDINGS HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL, SO FAR AS MY EXPERIENCE GOES. NONE OF THE NUMEROUS RESOLUTIONS FROM DIFFER ENT ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRE-SENTED TO THE SENATE AND REFERRED TO THIS COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE NOR IN ANY WAY DISCUSSED BEFORE IT. THE PE-

TITION SIGNED BY 72,800 VOTERS, WHICH WAS DAYS OF THE SESSION, HAS NEVER BEEN CALLED FOR OR EXAMINED, AND NO ATTENTION WHATEVER HAS BEEN PAID TO IT SO FAR AS OFFICIAL ACTION BY THE SUB-COM-THE WHOLE REPORT IS A PIECE OF SKIL-PUL SPECIAL PLEADING FOR A SPECIAL PUR-POSE, AND IS NOT IN ANY SENSE A DESIRABLE CONCLUSION BASED UPON THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED APPARENTLY, AS FAR AS ANY ATTENTION TO THE FACTS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUT BEFORE US IS CONCERNED, THE REPORT MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN WRITTEN THE

DAY AFTER THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS AP-POINTED AND SAVE MUCH VALUABLE TIME AND LARGE EXPENSE TO THE STATE." Will the people of the State of New York permit this great wrong to a million fellow citizens to be perpetrated? The danger which is Brooklyn's now may

> Respectfully. LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

Vantine's is one of the show places of the town. Japan, China, Turkey, Persia, India and Egypt in miniature.
Some of the things are worth

travelling hundreds of miles to see. 877 and 879 Broadway.

### BLUE ROCK PIGEONS.

Several dozen pairs" of PURE Blue Rock Pigeons, w 20th-st., New-York City.





"Animal Extract Co.'s"

Positively guaranteed as the only brand always strictly according to Dr. Hammond's published formulas \$100 forfeit if not. J. MILHAU'S Son, Druggist, 183 Broadway, N. Y.

Mattet \$1-Circulars-Mention this paper.

be asked under the circumstances, and required a bond of \$500 to guarantee the payment. In court with Perry was a colored man named Edward S. Corbett, who keeps a billiard hall at No. 449 Sixth-ave. He said he could furnish the bond, but that he had no real estate, and the Magistrate would not accept him as surety. Corbett left the courtroom, saying that he would procure the real estate bond. He had not reappeared last evening, and Perry was locked up.
Elizabeth Gill, who said she was Perry's house-keeper, appeared in court just before the hearing and threatened violence to the complainant. She created such a scene that the court officers drove her from the building.

THE MAYOR'S VISITORS.

MAYOR WURSTER AND TAX COLLECTOR APPLA TON, OF BROOKLYN, ALEXANDER E. ORR AND GEORGE J. GOULD CONFER

WITH COLONEL STRONG. Mayor Strong had among his visitors yesterday Mayor Wurster and Tax Collector Appleton, of Brooklyn; Alexander E. Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, and George J. Gould, Mayor Wurster

Commission, and George J. Gould. Mayor Wurster and Tax Collector Appleton talked with the Mayor regarding Greater New-York, it was said, and Messrs. Orr and Gould called in relation to rapid transit matters.

Mr. Gould, it is said, wants the city to allow him to increase his elevated road facilities.

Mayor Wurster and Mayor Strong also had a talk about the appropriation of \$1,000,000, asked for by the new East River Bridge Commission, and Brookiyn Bridge matters were also touched on.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

GO AND SEE. THEY TELL A STORY IN PRICE YOU DO NOT OFTEN HEAR.